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President Lincoln on Arbitrary Arrests.

The President, the Democracy, and Mr. Vallandigham.

The President of the United States, in answer to a memorial of the meeting held at Albany on the 16th to protest, against the seizure and confinement of Mr. Vallandigham, has addressed a remarkable letter to Hon. Erastus Corning and other representatives of the meeting. The resolutions of this meeting declare that Democrats are determined, in spite of adverse and disheartening circumstances, to devote every energy to sustain the cause of Union, and to secure peace through victory, but demand that the Administration shall be true to the Constitution, and everywhere outside of the lines of necessary military occupation, exert all its powers to maintain the supremacy of civil over military law. The President's reply, characterized by his well known sincerity, answers the question of the necessity, constitutionality, and patriotism of his acts:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, June 12, '63.

Hon. Erastus Corning and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of May 18, inclosing the resolutions of a public meeting held in Albany New York, on the 16th of the same month, was received several days ago.

The resolutions as I understand them are resolvable into two propositions—first, the expression of a purpose to sustain the cause of the Union, to secure peace through victory, and support the Administration in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion; and secondly a declaration of censure upon the administration for supposed unconstitutional action, such as the making of military arrests. And from the two propositions, a third is deduced, which is that the gentleman composing the meeting are resolved on doing their part to maintain our common Government and country, despite the folly or wickedness, as they may conceive, of any administration. This position is eminently patriotic, and as such, I thank the meeting, and congratulate the nation for it. My own purpose is the same, so that the meeting and myself have a common object, and can have no difference, except in the choice of means or measures for effecting that object.

And here I ought to close this paper, and would close it, if there were no apprehension that more injurious consequences than any merely personal to myself might follow the censures systematically cast upon me for doing what, in my view of duty, I could not forbear. The resolutions promise to support me in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion; and I have not knowingly employed, nor shall knowingly employ, any other. But the meeting by their resolutions, assert, and argue that certain military arrests, and proceedings following them, for which I am ultimately responsible, are unconstitutional. I think they are not. The resolutions quote from the Constitution the definition of treason, and also the limiting safeguards and guarantees therein provided for the citizen on trials for treason, and on his being held to answer for capital or otherwise infamous crimes, and in criminal prosecutions, his right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. They proceed to resolve "that these safeguards to the rights of the citizen against the pretensions of arbitrary power were intended more especially for his protection in civil commotions." And, apparently to demonstrate the proposition, the resolutions proceed: "They were secured substantially to the English people after years of protracted civil war, and were adopted into our Constitution at the close of the Revolution." Would not the demonstration have been better if it could have been truly said that these safeguards had been adopted and applied during the civil wars and during the Revolution, instead of after the one and at the close of the other? I, too, am devotedly for them after civil war and before civil war, and at all times, "except in cases of rebellion and invasion, the public safety may require their suspension." The resolutions proceed to tell us that these safeguards "have stood the test of seventy-six years of trial, under our republican system, under circumstances which show that, while they constitute the foundation of all free government, they are the elements of the enduring stability of the Republic." No one denies that that they have so stood the test up to the beginning of the present rebellion, if we except a certain occurrence at New Orleans; nor does any one question that they will stand the same test much longer after the rebellion closes. But these provisions of the Constitution have no application to the case we have in hand, because the arrests complained of were not made for treason; that is not for *the* treason defined in the Constitution, and upon the conviction of which, the punishment is death; nor yet were they made to hold persons for any capital or otherwise infamous crimes; nor were the proceedings following, in any constitutional or legal sense, "criminal prosecutions." The arrests were made on totally different grounds, and the proceedings following accorded with the grounds of the arrests. Let us consider the real case with which we are dealing, and apply to it the parts of the Constitution plainly made for such cases.

Prior to my installation here it had been inculcated that any State had a lawful right to secede from the national Union, and that it would be expedient to exercise the right whenever the devotees of the doctrine should fail to elect a President to their own liking. I was elected contrary to their liking; and, accordingly, so far as it was legally possible, they had taken seven States out of the Union, had seized many of the United States forts, and had fired upon the United States flag, all before I was inaugurated, and, of course, before I had done any official act whatever. The rebellion thus begun soon ran into the present civil war; and, in certain respects, it began on very unequal terms between the parties. The insurgents had been preparing for it more than thirty years, while the Government had taken no steps to resist them. The former had carefully considered all the means which could be turned to their account. It was undoubtedly a well pondered reliance with them that in their own unrestricted efforts to destroy Union, Constitution, and law, all together, the Government would, in a great degree, be restrained by the same Constitution and law from arresting their progress. Their sympathysers pervaded all departments of the Government and nearly all communities of the people. From this material, under cover of "liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and habeas corpus," they hoped to keep on foot amongst us a most efficient corps of spies, informers, suppliers and aiders and abettors of their cause in a thousand ways. They knew that in times such as they were inaugurating by the Constitution itself, the habeas corpus might be suspended; but they also know that they had friends who would make a question as to who would suspend it; meanwhile their spies and others might remain at large to help on their cause. Or if, as has happened, the Executive should suspend the writ, without ruinous waste of time, instances of arresting innocent persons might occur, as are always likely to occur in such cases; and then a clamor could be raised in regard to this, which might be, at least of some service to the insurgent cause. It needed no very keen perception to discover this part of the enemy's programme, so soon as by open hostilities their machinery was fairly put in motion. Yet, thoroughly imbued with a reverence for the guaranteed rights of individuals, I was slow to adopt the strong measures which by degrees I have been forced to regard as being within the exceptions of the Constitution, and as indispensible to public safety. Nothing is better known to history than that courts of justice are utterly incompetent to such cases. Civil courts are organized chiefly for trials of individuals, or, at most, a few individuals acting in concert, and this in quiet times, and on charges of crimes well defined in the law. Even in times of peace bands of horse thieves and robbers frequently grow too numerous and powerful for the ordinary courts of justice. But what comparison in numbers have such bands ever borne to the insurgent sympathisers, even in many of the loyal States? Again, a jury too frequently has at least one member more ready to hang the panel than to hang the traitor. And yet, again, he who dissuades one man from volunteering, or induces one soldier to desert, weakens the Union cause as much as he who kills a Union soldier in battle. Yet this dissuasion or inducement may be so conducted as to be no defined crime of which any civil court would take cognizance.

Ours is a case of rebellion—so called by the resolutions before me—in fact, a clear, flagrant, and gigantic case of rebellion; and the provision of the Constitution that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it," is *the* provision which specially applies to our present case. This provision plainly attests the understanding of those who made the Constitution, that ordinary courts of justice are inadequate to "cases of rebellion;" attests their purpose that, in such cases, may be held in custody whom the courts, acting on ordinary rules, would discharge. Habeas corpus does not discharge men who are proved to be guilty of defined crime; and its suspension is allowed by the Constitution on purpose that men may be arrested and held who cannot be proved to be guilty of defined crime, "when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." This is precisely our present case, a case of rebellion, wherein the public safety does require the suspension. Indeed, arrests by process of courts, and arrests in cases of rebellion, do not proceed altogether upon the same basis. The former is directed at the small percentage of ordinary and continuous perpetration of crime, while the latter is directed at sudden and extensive uprisings against the Government, which, at most, will succeed or fail in no great length of time. In the latter case, arrests are made, not so much for what has been done, as for what probably would be done. The latter is more for the preventive and less for the vindictive than the former. In such cases the purposes of men are much more easily understood than in cases of ordinary crime. The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his Government is discussed, cannot be misunderstood. If not hindered, he is sure to help the enemy; much more, if he talks ambiguously, talks for his country with "buts" and "ifs" and "ands." Of how little value the constitutional provisions I have quoted will be rendered, if arrests shall never be made until defined crimes shall have been committed, may be illustrated by a few notable examples. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, Gen. Robt. E. Lee, Gen. Joseph D. Johnston, Gen. John B. Magruder, Gen. William B. Preston, Gen. Simon B. Buckner, and Commodore Franklin Buchanan, now occupying the very highest places in the rebel war service, were all within the power of the Government since the rebellion began, and were nearly as well known to be traitors as now. Unquestionably, if we had seized and held them, the insurgent cause would be much weaker. But no one of them had committed any crime defined in the law. Every one of them, if arrested, would have been discharged on habeas corpus were the writ allowed to operate. In view of these and similar cases, I think the time not unlikely to come when I shall be blamed for having made too few arrests rather than too many.

By the third resolution the meeting indicate their opinion that military arrests may be constitutional in localities where rebellion actually exists, but that such arrests are unconstitutional in localities where rebellion or insurrections do not actually exist. They insist that such arrests shall not be made "outside the lines of necessary military occupation, and the scenes of insurrection." Inasmuch, however, as the Constitution itself makes no distinction. *I am unable to believe* that there is any such constitutional distinction. I conceede that the class of arrests complained of can be unconstitutional only when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require them; and I insist that in such cases, they are constitutional wherever the public safety does require them; as well in places to which they may prevent the rebellion extending, as in those where it may be already prevailing; as well where they may restrain mischievous interference with the raising and supplying of armies to suppress the rebellion, as where the rebellion may actually be; as well where they may restrain the enticing men out of the army, as where they would prevent mutiny in the army, equally constitutional in all places where they will conduce to the public safety, as against the dangers of rebellion or invasion. Take the particular case mentioned by the meeting. It is asserted, in substance, that Mr. Vallandigham was, by a military commander, seized and tried, "for no other reason than words addressed to a public meeting, in criticism of the course of the Administration, and in condemnation of the military orders of the General." Now, if there be no mistake about this; if this assertion is the truth, and the whole truth; if there was no other reason for the arrest, then I concede that the arrest was wrong. But the arrest, as I understand, was made for a very different reason. Mr. Vallandigham avows his hostility to the war on the part of the Union; and his arrest was made because he was laboring, with some effect, to prevent the raising of troops; to encourage desertions from the army, and to leave the rebellion without an adequate military force to suppress it. He was not arrested because he was damaging the political prospects of the Administration, or the personal interests of the commanding General, but because he was damaging the army, upon the existence and vigor of which the life of the nation depends. He was warring upon the military, and this gave the military *constitutional jurisdiction* to lay hands on him. If Mr. Vallandigham was not damaging the military power of the country, then his arrest was made on mistake of fact, which I would be glad to correct on reasonably satisfactory evidence.

I understand the meeting, whose resolutions I am considering, to be in favor of suppressing the rebellion by military force—by armies. Long experience has shown that armies can not be maintained unless desertion shall be punished by the severe penalty of death. The case requires, and the law and the Constitution sanction this punishment. Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert? This is none the less injurious when affected by getting a father, or brother, or friend, into a public meeting, and there working upon his feelings till he is persuaded to write the soldier boy, that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked Administration of a contemptible Government, too weak to arrest and punish him if he shall desert. I think that in such a case, to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional, but withal a great mercy.

If I be wrong on this question of constitutional power, my error lies in believing that certain proceedings are constitutional, when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires them, which would not be constitutional when, in absense of rebellion or invasion, the public safety does not require them; in other words, that the Constitution is not, in its application in all respects the same, in cases of rebellion or invasion involving the public safety, as it is in times of profound peace and public security. The Constitution itself makes the distinction; and I can no more be persuaded that the Government can constitutionally take no strong measures in time of rebellion, because it can be shown that the same could not be lawfully taken in time of peace, than I can be persuaded that a particular drug is not good medicine for a sick man, because it can be shown to not be good food for a well one. Nor am I able to appreciate the danger apprehended by the meeting that the American people will by means of military arrests during the rebellion, lose the right of public discussion, the liberty of speech and the press, the law of evidence, trial by jury, and habeas corpus, throughout the indefinite peaceful future, which, I trust, lies before them, any more than I am able to believe that a man could contract so strong an appetite for emetics during temporary illness as to persist in feeding upon them the remainder of his healthful life.

In giving the resolutions that earnest consideration which you request of me, I cannot overlook the fact that the meeting speak as "Democrats." Nor can I, with full respect for their known intelligence, and the fairly-presumed deliberation with which they prepared their resolutions, be permitted to suppose that this occurred by accident, or in any other way than that they preferred to designate themselves "Democrats" rather than "American citizens." In this time of national peril, I would have preferred to meet you upon a level one step higher than any party platform; because I am sure that, from such more elevated positions, we could do better battle for the country we all love than we possibly can from those lower ones where, from the force of habit, the prejudices of the past, and selfish hopes of the future, we are sure to expend much of our ingenuity and strength in finding fault with, and aiming blows at, each other. But since you have denied me this, I will yet be thankful, for the country's sake, that not all Democrats have done so. He on whose discretionary judgment Mr. Vallandigham was arrested and tried is a Democrat, having no old party affinity with me, and the judge who rejected the constitutional view expressed in these resolutions, by refusing to discharge Mr. Vallandigham on habeas corpus, is a Democrat of better days than these, having received his judicial appointment at the hands of President Jackson. And still more, of all those Democrats who are nobly exposing their lives and shedding their blood on the battle-field, I have learned that many have approved the course taken with Mr. Vallandigham, while I have not heard of a single one condemning it. I cannot assert that there are none such. And the name of President Jackson recalls an instance of pertinent history. After the battle of New Orleans, and while the fact that the treaty of peace had been concluded was well known in the city, but before official knowledge of it had arrived, Gen. Jackson still maintained martial or military law. Now, that it could be said the war was over, the clamor against martial law, which had existed from the first, grew more furious. Among other things, a Mr. Louallier published a denunciatory newspaper article. Gen. Jackson arrested him. A lawyer by the name of Morel procured the United States Judge Hall to order a writ of habeas corpus to relieve Mr. Louallier. Gen. Jackson arrested both the lawyer and the Judge. A Mr. Hollander ventured to say of some part of the matter that "it was a dirty trick." Gen. Jackson arrested him. When the officer undertook to serve the writ of habeas corpus. Gen Jackson took it from him and sent away with a copy. Holding the judge in custody a few days the General sent him beyond the limits of the encampment, and set him at liberty, with an order to remain until the ratification of peace should be regularly announced, or until the British should have left the Southern coast. A day or two more elapsed, the ratification of the treaty of peace was regularly announced, and the judge and others were fully liberated. A few days more, and the judge called General Jackson into court and fined him a thousand dollars for having arrested him and others named. The General paid the fine, and there the matter rested for nearly thirty years, when Congress refunded principal and interest. The late Senator Douglas, then in the House of Representatives, took a leading part in the debates, in which the constitutional question was much discussed. I am not prepared to say whom the journals would show to have voted for the measure.

It may be remarked: first, that we had the same constitution then as now; secondly, that we then had a case of invasion, and now we have a case of rebellion: and thirdly, that the permanent wright of the people to public discussion, the liberty of speech and of the press, the trial by jury, the law of evidence, and the habeas corpus, suffered no detriment whatever by that conduct of General Jackson, or the subsequent approval by the American Congress.

And yet, let me say, that, in my own discretion, I do not know whether I would have ordered the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. While I cannot shift the responsibility from myself, I hold that, as a general rule, the commander in the field is the better judge of the necessity in any particular case. Of course, I must practice a general directory and revisory power in the matter.

One of the resolutions expresses the opinion of the meeting that arbitrary arrests will have the effect to divide and distract those who should be united in suppressing the rebellion, and I am specifically called on to discharge Mr. Vallandigham. I regard this act as, at least, a fair appeal to me, on the expediency of exercising a constitutional power which I think exists. In response to such appeal I have only to say, it gave me pain when I learned that Mr. Vallandigham had been arrested—that it, I was pained that that there should have seemed to be a necessity for arrestsng him—and that it will afford me great pleasure to discharge him so soon as I can, by any means, believe the public safety will not suffer by it.

I further say, that as the war progresses, it appears to me, opinion and action, which were in great confusion at first, take shape and fall into more regular channels, so that the necessity for strong dealing with them gradually decreases. I have every reason to desire that it should cease altogether, and far from the least is my regard for the opinions and wishes of those who, like the meeting at Albany, declare their purpose to sustain Government in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion. Still I must continue to do so much as may seem to be required by the public safety.

A. LINCOLN.

A Fighting Democrat on Vallandigham and the Copperhead Tribe.

Gen. John A. Logan, a well known Illinois Democrat, connected with the army, of General Grant, is home on a short visit to his friends. In passing through Cairo the people gathered around him, and he made a few impromtu remarks, which we give below. General Logan, it will be remembered, was strongly opposed to coercion. After the attack upon Sumter, and when there was a hope that the difficulties might be settled by compromise, he went to Richmond to talk to the leading politicians there on the subject. He was told that if the Administration would give them a sheet of white paper, and allow them to make their own terms, they would not accept the offer short of a dissolution of the Union. Logan then made up his mind that the Union could only be saved by war; he abandoned his anti-coercion ideas, came home and girded on the sword. He has since been serving his country in the army. This is the man who speaks as follows:

"It makes no difference whether you call me Democrat, Republican or *Abolitionist*—as some have of late named me. It does not change my feelings—does not alter my action. I am for my country *every* time—for my country first, last and always; and I am fighting for the right of that country to be numbered among the honored nations of the earth. Until that is brought about, and this rebellion crushed out, I am but an American citizen. When that right shall have been asserted, then, should we find that there is something wrong in the fabric that our fathers reared, something we desire to change, it will be time enough to come up and demand the change.—*Now* we have this accursed rebellion to root out. It must be rooted out. I am for using *every* means and ALL means for putting it to an end. If the people at the North would use the same force Jeff. Davis and his minions use—and were as unanimous as they are—for in the South force of arms *compels* every man to act as though he sanctioned the rebellion, whether he feels inclined or not—*this war would be successfully terminated in less than six months.*

"Every mother's son who is opposed to the war, should be compelled either to take up arms against us or for us. Then there would be no talk of peace here in the North, no talk of resistance, *no such men as Vallandigham, no such cowards as those who support all such men, and say these things.*

"Vallandigham says he has traveled over the *Confederacy*—using the term "Confederacy"—not the phrase "so-called Confederacy" (for I do not acknowledge the existance of any authority or government in America aside from that of the United States)—and has not met a man, woman or child who does not sustain the war, and who is not determined to fight it out to the death or the bitter *end.*—*Vallandigham here simply lies.* He tells what is not true, and he knows it. Vallandigham, aside from the leading men—Jeff. Davis, Toombs and Stephens—did not, I venture to say, speak with a dozen persons while taking his involuntary trip through Dixie. Had he done so, his report would have been of a different color.

"The *people* who are fighting against this Government—the poor whites composing the rank and file of the rebellion—nine-tenths of them do not know what they are fighting against. A majority of them do not know anything, and hundreds never saw the American flag in their lives until they saw it march into Vicksburg in triumph. They do not know the Fourth of July, or anything else that is good. But poor and ignorant as they are, let them express their own free minds, and they will, most to a man, demand a speedy termination of this war—would almost submit to anything rather than fight one day longer as they have been fighting. *It is only by the force of bayonets that their army is kept together.* Even that cannot prevent their deserters from flocking into Jackson by hundreds, to take the oath of allegiance or to join the Union ranks And I tell you what I know when I say that it will not be many days ere the entire States of Mississippi and Tennessee will be knocking loudly for re-admission to a Union which not long since they thought their puny efforts could quickly dissolve. They are *talking* of it even now.

"Speaking of being united, I tell you, by the Eternal God, there was never a more truthful sentence than that of Douglas: "Those who are not *with* us are *against* us." and I reiterate it and add that those who are *not* with us *should be hung or should be with their Southern brethren, fighting with them.*

"Let them either aid the Government or go where they can bolster up the tottering fortunes of rebeldom.—Better have a dozen foes in the field than one fighting us behind our backs.

"To all copperheads, peace men, agitators, anti-war men—be they Republicans or Democrats—for we have them here pretending to be both—I have a word to say on behalf of our brave soldiers. And you have undoubtedly been told that the war has its opposers in the ranks of the Union army. It is an accursed and foul aspersion upon the fair fame of men who are willing to spill their blood, give their lives for their country. They are for our Union. They fight for the people and their country, for the suppression of the rebellion. Let me say to all opposers of the war: The time *will* come when men composing this army will come to their homes. They have watched the progress of events with interest. They have had their eyes upon these unmitigated cowards, these opponents of the country and the Administration—(and the Administration I contend, *is* the country)—and when they return it will do the soul of every true loyal man good to see the summary manner in which *they will cause these sneaks and peace agitators to seek their holes.*"

For a few moments the crowd that gathered around was deeply absorbed in what their "fighting general," as many called him, said, and his remarks, though given on the spur of the moment, struck home to the hearts of all who listened. Could Logan make the leaders of our people feel as he speaks, this war could not last three months. It would be crushed out by force of numbers alone. After expressing himself somewhat warmly against copperheads and sneaks, General Logan concluded with the following characteristic apology:

"You will excuse me gentlemen, if, in saying what I have said, I have been rather profuse and heavy in the way of emphasis. Two years away from civilization, with my men, has made me rather emphatic in all my thoughts and words in regard to certain things. I speak emphatically because I emphatically feel that which my tongue finds to say."

Anecdotes of General Grant.

We find the following in the Detroit *Free Press:*

A gentleman of this city, who was an early friend of General Grant, furnishes the following reminiscences of the brave General who has so inseparably linked his name with the victories of the Western armies:

"General Grant is of a Methodist family, of Ohio, and married a daughter of a Methodist local preacher, and a grand-daughter of the pioneer of Methodistism in Western Pennsylvania, of the name of Wrenshall. When not much over twelve years of age he was at school, and had as a schoolfellow his own natural cousin, whose parents were British subjects of Canada. Young Grant was taught to forgive injuries, as a divine precept, and to do good not evil to others, and his father had impressed his mind with love of country and reverence for the name of Washington. The Canadian had been otherwise educated, and believed Washington to be a rebel. On one occasion a discussion arose between the boys as to love of country and duty to a king, when John said: "U. S. (Grant had been nicknamed U. S.) *your* Washington was a rebel and fought against the king."

"Grant replied: "Jack, you must stop that or I'll flog you. I can forgive you for abusing me, but if you abuse our Washington I'll off coat and fight, though you are cousin Jack, and mother may lick me for not forgiving!" The boys fought. Jack got the worse of it; but U. S. was about being whipped at home for fighting, when his father interposed and saved him, saying, "The boy who will fight for Washington will prove himself a man and a Christian, if God spares him for twenty years."

"Some few years ago, the boys, now men grown, met in Canada, and recurring to school days. Jack said: "U. S., do you remember the licking you gave me for calling Washington a rebel?"

"Yes, I do; and, Jack, I'll do it again under like provocation. Washington is my idol, and to me it is more insulting to speak disrespectfully of Washington or my country than to denounce myself. Mother's maxim does very well in private quarrels, but it don't apply where one's country is denounced, or its goods. Washington is first in the American pantheon, and I could not rest easy if I permitted any abuse of his name."

"Such was and is "Unconditional Surrender Grant."

THE TRUE PLAN.—A town meeting was held in Cape Elizabeth, Maine, to see if the town would vote three hundred dollars to each drafted man. Instead of doing this, the town voted to pay three hundred and fifty dollars to every man of the quota drafted from that town, not exempted by the conscription act, who goes to the war himself or procures a substitute, but not a dollar for a man to stay at home.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—$225,000,000 of the five-twenty loan, have already been subscribed. The loan has chiefly been taken by loyal Americans, who wish to insure the stability of the Republic.

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THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most *ample facilities* for promptly executing in the *best style*, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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Sentiment of the Army.

The New York *Post* says:—The following is from a letter written by an officer in the regular military service, now in the field under General Meade. He is a descendant of one of the most distinguished of the founders of the Republic:

"Dear ———: You see by the above that we have crossed the Rubicon for the third time in my experience, and Heaven *grant that it may be the last,* for I am in hopes that this campaign will give the finishing stroke to the rebellion, and add a new victory to the glorious succession that has marked this memorable month of July, 1863.

"We were alarmed by rumors which were circulated in the army to the effect that the Administration had stopped the conscription on hearing of the opposition in New York. This cannot be true, as such a measure would be the proof of weakness that would soon result in the overthrow of not only the Administration, but of the Government it represents.

"I think by this time we have come down to the cold, calm view of the issues at stake, uncolored by excitement or the glorious romances of success that we all dreamed of before the war first broke out.

"The war has become a sort of monotonous background to the life of the people at home, and its existence is only brought to their minds by the few wounded soldiers, the military accoutrements in the shop windows, and the big letters in the newspapers. At first it was a splendid vision of glory and conquest; and now a long, deadening tax on their patience and pockets. It was an excitement which the politician laid hold of, like that of the Japanese, or the visit of the Prince of Wales. It was a novel sensation to find a spark of real patriotism in his selfish breast—rather pleasant than otherwise. He attended meetings, and voted resolutions; hung out a huge piece of bunting, and declared his intention to stand by the constitution of his forefathers. Of course it was not necessary to go and fight—his neighbor could do that, and he was not needed; and with a compound of false patriotism and genuine selfishness he awaited the result.

"But the result was very far off, and the excitement waned gradually away; thousands of brave fellows went to their long account, and their places must be filled—filled by a draft; and then the situation is changed. Every one is liable to go, and the wheel of the Provost Marshal, stern and inexorable as the wheel of Fate, may roll to every man's fireside and take him away; and then the politician comes out in his true colors, and says: "The people are their own rulers; the draft is unconstitutional, the people can carry on the war or not, just as they please." I have sometimes felt like saying, O! for a Napoleon, a Frederick, or a cromwell!—a man stern and strong—even unprincipled, if necessary—but still a tyrant—for we have come to that pass.

"We have come to that terrible reality, that we must fight for our NAME and NATIONALITY, as the stern old Netherlands fought the good fight, until the canals ran with red Dutch blood, which cemented the foundation of a free, brave, uncompromised people.

"We must learn that the man who shoulders his musket is doing a FAVOR to the country, as the volunteers seem to think—but OBEYING A RIGHT which the Government has, to sacrifice every drop of American blood, if necessary, and then *call for the women* when the husbands are dead. We must learn that other nations have done it before, in a far less glorious cause, and that the conscript is more the soldier in every sense of the word than the bravest volunteer that ever drew breath.

"I should like to have had a regiment of drafted men, for with proper treatment, and good organization, they can be brought on a par with even our regular army."

"Copperhead."

The following is extracted from a speech, as found in the report of the public meeting at Manchester, England, in relation to "War Ships for the Southern Confederacy:"

"I want to explain the meaning of the word "Copperhead," which I have used. You are aware that the lion, and the unicorn, and the rose, are the *national symbols of England,* as the *thistle is of Scotland, etc., and that the spread eagle is the symbol of the Union and America. Now, South Carolina—the first State to secede, and which has always been the very hotbed of secession—when she hoisted her standard of rebellion, put upon it, as her symbol, a rattlesnake. It is an interesting fact in natural history, that* this reptile, in sloughing its skin, is subject to temporary blindness, and in this state of helplessness, when it is unable to pursue its prey, it is helped by a friendly snake called a "copperhead," who kindly brings it food during the period of its blindness.

Now, the Democratic organization of the North have manifested much sympathy with the slave States (tho' I am glad to say that a very significant reaction has taken place,) and the Republicans of the North have given to the (such?) Democrats, who are peace-at-any-price men, and who would gladly compromise the principles of liberty in order to be restored to the South, the name of "copperheads."—Now, I think we have a good many "copperheads" in England."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 12, 1863.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

HON. DANIEL AGNEW,

of Beaver County.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union County Delegate Convention met in the Court House yesterday afternoon, and put in nomination the following ticket:

For Assembly,
DAVID ETNIER, of Cromwell.
For Prothonotary,
WILLIAM C. WAGONER, of Brady.
For Register and Recorder,
D. W. WOMELSDORF, of Franklin.
For Treasurer,
DAVID BLACK, of Huntingdon.
For County Commissioner,
JOHN HOUSEHOLDER, of Penn.
Director of the Poor,
JOHN LOGAN, of Barree.
For Auditor,
ABRAHAM HARNISH, of Morris.

Dr. H. Orlady was the choice of the Convention for Senator, with the privilege of choosing his own Conferees.

The full proceedings will appear in our next issue.

☞ A STOUT BOY, sixteen or seventeen years of age, wanted as an apprentice to the printing business at this office, immediately.

The Union State Ticket.

We raise to our masthead to-day the names of Andrew G. Curtin and Daniel Agnew, because we believe them to be the nominees of "the party which firmly sustains the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing all the laws thereof and in protecting the principles upon which the Government rests, and is, therefore, at once the party of law, of liberty, and patriotism,"—and because we believe the other party which has nominated Woodward and Lowrie, "cripples the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws, securing its safety and preserving its life, and is therefore, the parent of mobs, the enemy of order and a participant in treason—the class whose detestible practices not only give aid and comfort to the common enemy, but, as confessed at Richmond, light up these days of rebel darkness and disaster, and stimulate them to renewed and desperate efforts to recruit their armies, and to whom in part is this day justly chargeable whatever of vitality the rebellion possesses, and whatever calamity and afflictions the further protraction of the contest may involve."

We pledge to the Union nominees a hearty and unconditional support.

Drafted Men Given the Same Bounties as Volunteers.

There are few who understand that the provisions of the conscription act place men on terms of perfect equality with volunteers, giving them the same Government bounty, the same title to pensions, the same pay, the same everything. When the statement has been made heretofore, many have discredited it; and to end all question upon the subject, we quote from the act itself:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons thus enrolled shall be subject for two years after the first day of July succeeding the enrollment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present rebellion, not, however, exceeding the term of three years; and when called into service "shall be placed on the same footing in all respects, as volunteers," for three years or during the war, "including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law."

The Disaffection in North Carolina.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, of the 24th ult., has a severe article in reply to one attacking it, in the Richmond *Enquirer*, in which the latter said that if the *Standard* represented "the opinton of its State, then the State ought to go out of the Confederacy and make submission on its own account." To this the editor of the *Standard* replies that the views of his paper in favor of peace "are those of at least two-thirds of the people of North Carolina," and by way of reply to the suggestion that the State ought to quit the Confederacy, goes on to say:

Suppose this State, thus invited to go out, had not gone in, where would the Confederacy have been to day? Where would the cotton States have been? Where would Virginia have been? Overrun and trampled down. Richmond would have been long since in the hands of the enemy, and the States south of us would have been occupied at every point, and their people crushed into the earth. North Carolina troops saved Richmond when assailed by McClellan; they won the battle of Chancellorsville; and during the recent movements on Pennsylvania they defended Richmond under Gen. Hill. Our people and troops have done more for Virginia and the cotton States than they have done for themselves. And now because they do not act in such a way as to please the Richmond *Enquirer* in all respects they are invited to take themselves out of the Confederacy! They will do so if they choose, in their own good time. They will not be hurried nor retarded by their enemies.

The *Standard* concludes its article, which has some significance from the apparent consciousness of popular sympathy which characterizes it—with the following remarkable language:

Does not our critic know that in the event of being overrun and conquered by the enemy, reconstruction would be impossible? Does he not know that Mr. Lincoln would say: "Gentlemen you cannot reconstruct what you have not destroyed. Indeed you have never been out of the Union. You thought you were, but you are mistaken. Resume your duties as members of the Union, on a footing with the most favored States? We tell him that we have been, and still are, devoted to the cause of independence; but, as we stated in the article on the subject of peace, we fear that the chances are against us. We did not make those chances, and we cannot change them. We are despondent, but not in despair. We tell the people the truth, and for this we are censured. We should feel the humiliation of a restoration of the old Government as profoundly and as acutely as would the editor of the *Enquirer*, but if the people of this State, with subjugation or restoration staring them in the face as alternatives, should sadly or reluctantly accept the latter, it would not be in our power to prevent it, even if we would.

The Draft Constitutional.

The Act of Congress of March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, commonly known as the Conscription Law, has already been adjudged constitutional. The District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, over which Judge Cadwallader, an extreme Democrat, presides, decided the question in a case arising on a writ of habeas corpus on the 27th of March, 1863, and fully affirmed the constitutionality of the law. The question arose as follows:

A deserter who had been drafted under the act of July 17, 1862, was arrested by a Provost Marshall on the authority of that provision of the act of 1863 which legalizes the arrest of persons called into service under any act of Congress. A writ of habeas corpus was granted by Judge Cadwallader, and on the return to that writ, the case was argued in full. Much of the discussion was upon other points than that of the constitutionality of the law, but that point was necessarily raised, was argued, and was fully decided. Judge Cadwallader says:

"The Constitution of the United States authorizes Congress to raise armies, and *also to call forth and organize the militia of the several States.* Under this *two-fold* power, both regular national armies, and occasional militia forces from the several States, may be raised, *either by conscription or in other ways.* (5 Wheaton, 17.) The power to raise them by conscription may, at a crisis of extreme exigency, be indispensible to public security."

Various questions of the construction of different portions of the acts of 1862 and 1863 are very elaborately considered by the learned Judge, but his reasoning is at too great length to be quoted here, nor is it our province especially to investigate questions which are merely questions of detail. It is enough to say that in all the points discussed Judge Cadwallader sustains the constitutionality of the law. It is to be remarked further that no Court or Judge has yet denied it, and, indeed, no argument has been adduced against it which a lawyer of reputation would be willing to present as his own. The law stands, therefore, before the country, with the presumption in its favor that every law has, and with the judicial affirmation by a United States Court of its constitutionality. No loyal citizen can hesitate to render henceforth a cheerful obedience to all its provisions, and to support the officers charged with its enforcement.—[Chambersburg Rep'y.

—We are informed that Jackson township was visited on Wednesday evening last by the heaviest rain ever known there. In the neighborhood of the Fort much damage was done—buildings, bridges, fences, etc., were swept away. Stonecreek was a river for a short time. Much damage was also done by the washing of fields.

The week previous parts of Barree suffered heavily from the effects of a storm. Barnes were unroofed, trees, fences and grain prostrated.

A DESERTER.—The following is to be found on the mustering out roll of Capt. Davidson's company:

"Albert Owen, mustered into service in Capt. Andrew S. Davidson's company, July 20, 1863, at Huntingdon—*Deserted* July 20, 1863."

THE Vallandigham Democracy hold their nominating Convention to-day.

The Campaign in Ohio.

The Union men in Ohio are making a vigorous campaign against the Vallandigham faction. Large and enthusiasic meetings are held in all parts of the State, and the utmost interest is everywhere manifested by the loyal people in the discussions of public questions to which they are invited. On Monday night, the 27th ult., an immense meeting was held in Cincinnati, over ten thousand people assembling to hear John Brough, the Union candidate for Governor. Mr. Charles Thomas, an old and influential Democrat, presided, and speeches were made by Mr. Brough, Parson Brownlow, the venerable Jessee R. Grant, the father of General Grant, who happened to be present, and others. The demonstration, according to the *Commercial*, was one of the most imposing ever held in the city, and it afforded unquestionable evidence that the people are fully alive to the importance of a right determination of the contest.

The prospects of Vallandigham, it is on all sides admitted, are every day growing darker; and what with the wholesale desertion of his standard by the German population of the State, and the active efforts against him of hundreds of leading Democrats, it will not be surprising if he shall be defeated, not merely by fifty thousand votes, as Sunset Cox has conceded as probable, but by seventy-five or a hundred thousand, as some of our friends are already claiming.

Union Victory in Kentucky.

Returns from thirty-eight counties in Kentucky, show a majority for the Union candidate for Governor of 20,035.

MUSTERED OUT.—The several companies of three months men, including Captain Bell's cavalry, located here for some time, were mustered out of service on Sunday last, and paid off by Judge Taylor, paymaster. The infantry all left for home on Sunday evening by the Broad Top and Penna. Railroads. The cavalry left on Monday morning. Capt. Schrack's company of six month's men are still on provost duty here.

Col. Lawrence's regiment is still in Philadelphia.

—A Sermon will be delivered at Mooresville Academy, by Rev. ADAIR, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. *Subject*—Slavery viewed from the Bible stand-point. The public generally are invited to attend.

—The Rebels have been guilty of the most atrocious acts of barbarism towards Union men, women and children, but who has ever heard of them through the columns of the *Monitor?* Straws show, etc.

THE DRAFT.—The draft for this district will commence in this place on Monday next. See notice by Marshal Campbell, in to-day's Globe.

The Southern Press on the Surrender of Vicksburg---Severe Condemnation of Pemberton.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 6.

The Mobile *News* of the 31st ult., in an editorial says: "Pemberton's conduct in allowing his men to be paroled at Vicksburg is being investigated, and hopes are entertained that his head will be cut off, for he could not have struck a heavier blow at the confederacy.

"Pemberton's army is dispersed, and the Texas and Alabama troops have crossed. The Mississippi river is lost beyond recall. The whole mass of them precipitated upon Johnson's camp, to eat his stores and discourage and decimate his ranks. And now they are ordered to report to the same officers, as fast as exchanged, which they will not do, as they hate them. We put it upon the record, that if Pemberson is assigned to that army again, it will be equivalent to its annihilation. Not a tithe of it will ever be gathered again together.

"It is stated that Johnson has returned to Mississippi again after a thorough examination of the defences and resources of Mobile. We would like to speak out about some things which have been discovered by him, but cannot. He examined the strong works and made a map of them. It will take time to strengthen so long a line and such extensive works. They must be commenced immediately.

All the late papers denounce the spirit of the people for crying for peace and a return to the union, and appeal to them to stand by the confederacy. They also contain occasional bitter articles on the mismanagement of the war.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8,—One hundred and twenty-three of Morgan's officers have been sent from Johnston's Island to Harrisburg, to be confined in the penitentiary there.

Four hundred and fifty rebels from Kentucky reached camp Chase yesterday.

The Columbus, Piqua and Indianopolis Railroad was sold on Thursday, under a decree of the Franklin county court, to the trustees of the stockholders and bondholders of the road for its reorganization.

Important from Charleston.

The Grand Attack Fixed for Saturday.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—By the arrival at this port of the steamer George Peabody, from Port Royal, with dates to the 6th inst., we learn that the troops were busy building batteries, and it was reported that a grand attack was to be made on Sumter, by both the land and naval forces, on Saturday the 8th inst.

RATHER SEVERE.—The Boston *Pilot* in referring to the course of the British Consul in that city in giving exemption or protection to those who have declared their intentions of becoming citizens, says: "The consul is driving a good business in the way of giving protection where none is required. Any Irishman who would seek protection from the representative of a government that has starved and is starving millions of his countrymen, deserves the execration of his race, and should be held up to public scorn. We do not learn how many have been protected by his consulship, but the number must be considerable. The fee is $3,00 a head."

HOW A REBEL GENERAL'S SLAVE HELPED US TO FIFTEEN HUNDRED PRISONERS.—The Frederick (Md.) *Citizen*, a Democratic paper, says that on the 5th ult., during the movements in Maryland and Penna., an intelligent negro man, who it is reported belongs to the rebel General Stuart, was discovered in the vicinity, and imparted information to our commandor concerning the number and location of a body of rebel troops on South Mountain, which led to the capture of fifteen hundred of the enemy, with a large number of horses, wagons and ambulances. It would be a generous reward, were this slave within our lines, to return him, as certain people propose to chains and infamy.

DIED.

At the residence of David Blair, Esq., in Huntingdon, Pa., Thursday morning, August 6th, 1863, of *cholera infantum*, JAMES BLAIR, only son of Dr. J. V. and P. J. Kendall, of Baldwinsville, N. Y., aged eight months.

Prices in Richmond.

"RICHMOND MARKETS Aug 5th.—Wheat scarce, quoted at $6 50 to $7 per bushel. Corn $10, with a small supply. Oats scarce, and commands $9 per bushel—sheaf Oats $10 per one hundred weight. Hay and Fodder $10 per hundred weight.—Cured Bacon $1 60 to 1 70 per lb.; Hams $1 70 to 1 75. Salt 45 to 50 cts per lb; candle.—tallow $2 73 to $3; Adamantine $4-50 to 4 75; Sperm $6 to $7 per pound. Molasses $11 to $12 per gallon. Brown sugar, (owing to the fall of Vicksburg, commanding) $1 80 to $2 per lb. Coffee $4 to $5. Green tea $11 to $12 per lb; Black tea $9 to $10 per lb. Beef from $1 to $1 50 per lb. Lamb $1 to $1 25 per lb.—Sturgeon 75c to $1 per lb. Spring Chickens $1 50 to $2. Lard $1 60 to 1 75 per lb.—Butter $2 50 to $3 per lb. Eggs $1 50 to $1 75 per dozen. Irish potatoes $15 to $18 per bushel. Onions $15 to $18 per bushel. Cymblins 75c. to $1 per dozen.

Liquors.—French Brandy $60 to $75 per gallon. Allsop's ale, quarts, $90 per dozen. Rye Whiskey $30 per gallon. Rum $50 a gallon. Gin $45. Champaigne $250 per doz.

Oak wood $25 to $28 per cord; pine $22 to 25.

Gold advanced; buying $10 advance; selling $11 50 premium.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

August 12, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour..	$6,37@7,25
Common and Superfine	$5,00@5,00
Rye Flour	$4 00
Corn Meal	
Extra White Wheat	$1,38@1,45
Fair and Prime Red	$1,35@1,40
Rye	$1,00
Corn, prime Yellow	80
Oats	78
Clover seed, Old	$5,25@5,50
Timothy	$1,50@1,75
Wool	58@62
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour $ bbl	$6,75@7,25
Extra do $ cwt	5,62
White Wheat	1,30
Red Wheat	1,20
Rye	1,00
Corn	80
Oats	45
Cloverseed	4,50
Flaxseed	1,30
Dried Apples	1,30
Butter	15
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

NOTICE.

Provost Marshal's Office.

SEVENTH DISTRICT, PA.

HUNTINGDON, Aug. 1, 1863.

THE President having directed that nineteen hundred and eighty-five men be drafted in the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, notice is hereby given that the drawing will be made at the Court House, in Huntingdon, as follows:

For the sub-districts composing the county of Huntingdon, on the 17th day of August, 1863, and the day following should it be necessary, at 9 o'clock, A. M., of each day.

For the sub districts composing the county of Mifflin, on the 19th day of August, 1863, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

For the sub-districts composing the county of Cambria, on the 20th day of August, 1863, and the day following should it be necessary, at 9 o'clock, A. M., of each day.

For sub-districts composing the county of Blair, on the 22d day of August, 1863, and the day following should it be necessary, at 9 o'clock, A. M., of each day.

The drawing will be made publicly and in the presence of all who may desire to attend. Respectable citizens will be specially invited to inspect the drawing.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Capt. and Pro. Mar.

The following are the forms of certificates and affidavits for exemption under the several clauses of the Enrollment Act, which must be strictly adhered to:—

FORM 25.

Certificates for Exemption of the only Son of a Widow, or of aged and infirm Parents.

I, the subscriber, ——, resident of —— county, State of ——, hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ——, who is ——, and dependent on my labor for support.

——.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above named —— is the only son of ——, who is ——, and dependent on his labor for support.

——.

Personally appeared before me the above named ——, ——, and ——, and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ——, this — day — 186-.

NOTE 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district, in which the person resides, and be sworn to before a magistrate.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the "labor" of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees or the like.

FORM 26.

Certificate of Parents that he or she desires one of his or her sons exempted.

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of ——, and ——, residents of ——, —— county, State of ——, hereby certify that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons, above named; and that I elect that my —— son ——, shall be exempt from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863.

——.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify, that the above named —— is aged and infirm, and dependent on the labor of —— sons for support.

——.

——.

Personally appeared before me the above named ——, and ——, and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at——, this— day of —186-.

NOTE 1. The first certificate must be signed by the parent making the election, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate. In case the father is deceased, the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the persons certifying.

NOTE 2. This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent upon him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber,——, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ——, under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

——.

——.

We the subscribers, —— and—— residents of ——, ——county, State of——, hereby certify that——who is liable to draft is the only brother of——, under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

——.

——.

Personally appeared before me, the above named —— and——, and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ——, this —day of— 186-.

NOTE 1. This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the income by agents, trustees, and the like.

NOTE 2. The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 28.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, —— and ——, residents of ——, ——county, State of ——, hereby certify that two members of the family and household of ——, county of —— and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates.

——.

Personally appeared before me, the above named —— and ——, and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief. ——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ——, this — day of. — 186-.

NOTE. 1.—This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the family reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United, States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

NOTE 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children, under twelve years of age, dependent on him for support.

I,——, the subscriber, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of — motherless child—, under twelve years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

——.

We, the subscribers, —— and —— residents of ——, —— county, State of ——, hereby certify that —— is father of —— motherless children of twelve years of age, and dependent on his labor for support.

——.

——.

Personally appeared before me, the above named——and——, and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated this — day of —,186-.

NOTE.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 30.

Certificate of Exemption on account of Unsuitableness of Age.

I, ——, of —, —— county, State of ——, having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason:

That I am —— years of age.

——.

We the subscribers, —— and ——, of the town, county, and State above mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of ——'s is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

——.

——.

Personally appeared before me, the above named —— and ——, and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ——, this —day of — 185-.

NOTE 1. The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations and to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows:

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age.

That I am "OVER THIRTY-FIVE" years of "age, and married."

That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age according to the facts in the case.

Note 2. In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61 Regulations, &c., must be complied with,

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer*,		$10,00
No. 2.	*Medium*	" "	7,00
No. 2½	"	" "	6,00
No. 3.	*Small*	" "	5,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel*,	"	14,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry*	(to run steam or hand,)	18,00
No. 22.	*Large*	"	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, others lie a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

FLAX! FLAX!! FLAX!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS SECured the latest improved machinery for breaking and scutching flax. It is now in successful operation. I desire it to be understood that I am prepared to buy all the flax that the farmers raise, above their household wants, and if they desire I will prepare what they want for their own use. This machinery will dress in two days more flax than one man can in the ordinary way in thirty days. The flax after it is pulled and separated from the stock, should be spread on a meadow, thinly and regularly, to be exposed to the dews for a week or ten days until the stock assumes a silver grey color, the under side should then be turned up and treated in the same way. On a dry day it can then be tied in bundles and is ready for the mill. It is not necessary to dry it by fire or smoke it once as even, as this is only trouble for nothing. An acre of good flax is worth from thirty to thirty-five dollars without counting the seed. Same will also be bought.

Huntingdon, July 29, 1863. H. G. FISHER.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
17th District, Penn., Huntingdon, May 22, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days, at these Headquarters, when they will be enlisted and furnished with transportation.

They will be immediately mustered into the service of the United States and the bounty paid.

Pay and subsistence to commence from the date of enlistment. By order of Capt. J. D. CAMPBELL,
June 3, 1863. Provost Marshal.

TO THE COLLECTORS of State and County Tax in Huntingdon County:

Owing to the necessities of the county, and especially the want of funds to meet the orders for the relief of families of soldiers in the service of the country, you are instructed to use all lawful means to collect all the taxes in your duplicate immediately and pay them over to the Treasurer.

J. CUMMINS,
JNO. S. ISETT,
PETER M. BARE,
Commissioners.

Huntingdon, July 28, 1863.

STRAYED.

Strayed away from the subscriber residing at Union Coal Bank, Broad Top, Huntingdon county, Pa., two Cows, the one yellow with a white face, horns erect and one ear split, about three years old and had a bell on; the other about five years old, black and white spotted sides and a white face, one ear split. Any person returning them to the undersigned or giving any information concerning them, will be liberally rewarded.

PATRICK QUINN.

Hunt., June 5, 1863.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

To the School Directors and Teachers of Huntingdon County.

The Annual Examination of Teachers for the pressent year will be held in the several Districts as follows:

Morris, Saturday,	August 15th,	at Spruce Creek.
Carbon, Tuesday,	" 18th,	Coalmont.
Franklin, Thursday	" 20th,	Frankhanville.
Porter & Alexandria Bor.	Saturday, Aug. 22d	Alexandria.
Warriorsmark, Tuesday,	Aug. 25th,	Birmingham.
West, Thursday,	Aug. 27th,	S. C. Bridge.
Brady, Saturday,	September 5th,	Millcreek.
Barree, Tuesday,	" 8th,	Manor Hill.
Jackson, Wednesday,	" 9th,	McAlevy's Port.
Shirley, Friday,	" 11th,	Mount Union.
Walker, Saturday,	" 12th,	R. R. Station, S. H.
Union, Tuesday,	" 15th,	Mapleton.
Juniata, Wednesday,	" 16th,	Bell Grove S. H.
Henderson, Friday,	" 18th,	Union S. H.
Oneida, Saturday,	" 19th,	Centre H. S. H.
Shirley, Bor. & Tp. Tuesday,	Sept. 22d,	Shirleysburg.
Cromwell, Wednesday,	" 23d,	Orbisonia.
Dublin, Thursday,	" 24th,	Shade Gap.
Tell, Friday,	" 25th,	Bollinger Town.
Cass Bor. & Tp. Tuesday,	" 29th,	Cassville.
Clay, Wednesday,	" 30th,	Scottsville.
Springfield, Thursday,	October 1st,	Meadow Gap.
Penn, Tuesday,	" 6th,	Warriorsmark.
Hopewell, Wednesday,	" 7th,	Coffee Run.
Tod, Thursday,	" 8th,	Newburg.

Examination will commence at 9 o'clock.

☞Teachers will please remember that certificates in order to be valid will require a 5 cent revenue stamp.

R. M'DIVITT,
Co. Sup't.

Hunt., June 5, 1863.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1131 Ridge avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.

June 3, 1863-3m

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

May 20, 1863.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.

H. ROMAN.

NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.

1863. THE 1863.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationary and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of desirable goods in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Every thing taken in exchange for goods except promises.

☞Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 27, 1863.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Convention assembled at Pittsburgh on Wednesday last at 11 o'clock, at Concert Hall.

General C. R. Markle, Chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order.

The Convention was full, every County and District being represented. Hon. George Taylor represented this County, and H. S. Wharton, represented the Senatorial district. Col. Lemuel Tod, of Cumberland, presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Several propositions came before the Convention which were discussed and disposed of, and after a letter from John Covode, withdrawing as a candidate had been read, the Convention proceeded to a ballot for Governor with the following result:

Andrew G. Curtin	99
Henry D. Moore	18
Penny	14
Benj. H. Brewster	3
J. R. Moorhead	1

A. G. Curtin having a majority of the votes on the first ballot, was declared the nominee of the Union party.

Messrs. Taylor and Wharton, voted for Curtin.

Several gentlemen were named for Supreme Judge, but the names of all but that of Judge Agnew were withdrawn, when he was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention for Supreme Judge.

RESOLUTIONS.

Messrs. Todd, Maxwell, Darlington, A. W. Taylor and Dickey, the Committee on resolutions, reported the following series:

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, disclaiming all partizanship, and knowing no cause but that of the country, declare for themselves and their constituents:

First, Their inflexible purpose to maintain; by every necessary effort, service and sacrifice, the National Union, as the first, highest, most solemn and most overshadowing of all political duties.

Second, That the rebellion which threatens the existence of the Union was without cause, was conceived in wickedness, organized in perjury, and developed by reckless violence, is stained with every crime, and detestable in object, and infernal in purpose, and must be suppressed by the people of the United States, at the destruction of whose liberties and the overthrow of those free institutions it is injuriously aimed. That in this momentous contest there are and can be but two parties—one which firmly sustains the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws thereof, and in protecting the principle upon which the Government rests, and is therefore at once the party of law, of liberty, and patriotism; the other which cripples the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws, securing its safety, and preserving its life, and is therefore the parent of mobs, the enemy of order, and a participant in treason—the class whose detestable practices give aid and comfort to the common enemy, but as confessed at Richmond, light up these days of rebel darkness and disaster, and stimulate them to renewed and desperate efforts to recruit their armies, and to whom in part is this day justly chargeable whatever of vitality the rebellion preserves, and whatever calamity and affliction the further protraction of the contest may involve. But for Northern sympathisers with Southern treason and the hopes which their treasonable existence inspires, the rebellion would have sunk under the staggering blows dealt it at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson.

Resolved, That wholly without sympathy for the men who made this war against a free Republican Government, or for a system of human bondage, in whose interest it was instigated, or cause of despotic principles to which it is devoted, this Convention declares all engaged therein, while so engaged, to be worthy only of our patriotic hatred; and, in like spirit, we denounce as doubly recreant and base those residents of loyal States who tolerate this treason, and would affiliate with armed traitors, and again surrender our Government and liberties to their keeping.

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, [applause] by the discharge of his most arduous duties in the dark days of civil war, has won for himself the affection and regard of the whole American people; and always bearing himself clear in his high office, has maintained the integrity of the Union, and kept our honor untarnished throughout the world, [applause] and to him, this Administration, its principles, and its policy we give our heartiest approval, and pledge our earnest and enthusiastic support. [Loud applause.]

Resolved, That the amendments proposed to the Constitution in giving our soldiers in the field the right of suffrage, merit our hearty approval, and will receive our united support; and that we recommend conventions of loyal men thoughout the State to pledge all candidates for the Legislature to vote for it.

Resolved, That we tender to the gallant sons of Pennsylvania now in the armies and navies of the Republic the thanks of a grateful people, for their unselfish and heroic valor; that we mourn for those who have sealed with their blood their devotion to their country, and will cherish their memories tenderly and fondly; while to the glorious survivors we give assurance that the last dollar and the last life shall be given to reinforce them, until the old flag floats in final victory. [Applause.]

Resolved, That Governor Curtin, by the effective support he has given the Federal Government in the prosecution of the war, and his vigilant care for our soldiers, alike in the field, in camp and in hospital, has gained for Pennsylvania proud and foremost preeminence among the loyal States, and entitled himself to the thanks of all her loyal citizens, and in placing him again in nomination the Convention but gave expression to the spontaneous wishes of the people of the Commonwealth he has served so well. We present for their suffrages the patriot statesman, who is alike the friend of the soldier and the favorite of the people. [Applause.]

Resolved, That in the nomination of Judge Agnew, we present an accomplished jurist, a pure patriot and a loyal citizen, who will adorn the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth, and give additional security to the right of persons and property.

Dr. Heighold, of Jefferson county, offered as an amendment the following:

Resolved, That the bold and determined stand taken by Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, in summarily arresting traitors and thieves, wherever found, merits our commendation, and that in seizing any disloyal person, we pledge him our hearty co-operation in the task which he has before him.

Mr. M'Veigh moved to insert "the Administration" for "Secretary Stanton."

Mr. Dickey opposed the resolution. Mr. Carmaghan urged its adoption as amended.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Heighland, and unanimously adopted.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING AT HARRISBURG.

SERENADE TO

GOVERNOR CURTIN.

HIS SPEECH.

We had the pleasure of being one of an immense concourse of citizens, soldiers and visitors who assembled in the rear of the State Capitol on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of ratifying the re-nomination of Hon. Andrew G. Curtin for Governor, and Hon. Daniel Agnew, of Beaver county, as Judge of the Supreme Court. While it was thus to ratify their nomination, the main purpose of the assemblage seemed to be a serenade to Governor Curtin. A splendid band of music was in attendance, and after the serenade was ended, Gov. Curtin appeared to address the crowd. His appearance was the signal of great enthusiasm, particularly among the soldiers, of whom large numbers were present from the different camps surrounding that city. After order was restored, Gov. Curtin addressed the crowd substantially as follows:

I am much obliged to you for this expression in favor of my nomination by the convention which assembled in Pittsburg yesterday; and I take the occasion to signify my acceptance of that nomination. [Immense applause.] It has been the custom in Pennsylvania to bring candidates for official position before the public by means of such representative bodies; and in this instance there are circumstances surrounding and connected with the election of delegates and the action of the Convention, which I feel are highly flattering to me.

Having administered the Executive Government of Pennsylvania for nearly three years, in times of great public excitement and distress, my course has been strictly observed, and all my acts have been subjected to the severest criticism. In the coming canvass and election, they are to be submitted to a candid and generous people; upon their verdict I confidently rely, knowing that it is beyond appeal. [A voice "Go in, Andy; you are bound to win"!]

But my fellow citizens, the Administration of the government of Pennsylvania sinks into insignificance when compared with the great struggle in which we are engaged for the vindication and supremacy of the National Government—a struggle which involves the preservation of the national life itself. It is at our government, my friends, the blows of the rebellion are all aimed. They would overthrow that great system of human freedom which lies at the foundation of our national structure, that noble idea which struggled into life in the Revolution and which found shape and form in the Declaration of Independence, as it proclaimed to the world the equality of man, his capacity for self government. For such a government, its founders passed through their ordeal of blood and self-sacrifice, and handed it down to us with the teachings of the apostles of liberty in that age. They gave us a National Government with all the attributes of power and independent nationality, and within which the powers reserved to the States are so well defined and in such perfect harmony, that there can be no conflict of authority where properly understood and honestly administered.

In times of profound peace, the theories which would set up State authority against the power of the National Government might be regarded as the dreams of the visionary; but now when an armed rebellion is striking at the very citidel of the national fabric, the assertion of rights to states which conflict with the powers dedicated to the Federal Government, or obstruct the execution of the laws by the President—its visible head—must be regarded as an insanity, second only to that which influences those in armed rebellion, and as giving them aid sympathy, and comfort in their treasonable purposes.

The people of Pennsylvania, with few exceptions have, as yet, been steadfast in their fidelity to the government. We have given our wealth freely when called upon, and have more than answered all requirements made upon us in contributions of our people to swell the ranks of the national armies; and I feel, this night, I have a right to say that in the past two years and a half of our eventful history, the administration of the government in Pennsylvania has been in perfect harmony with the sentiment of our loyal people. [A voice, 'That's so," and immense applause.]

This is not a time my friends, to differ as to men, or to stand in the way of the full execution of all the legitimate powers conferred upon the President, by the Constitution and the laws; and I pledge myself, as heretofore, to give to the Government of the United States an active and constant support, and to maintain its authority and the execution of its laws within the State of Pennsylvania, with all the powers given to the Executive office for that purpose.

Every Pennsylvania Freeman who has suffered martyrdom in the support and defence of our Government, and every wounded and maimed hero returned to our midst from the battle-field, strengthens the ties which binds us to it, and increases our obligation to prosecute this war to a perfect and successful termination. Until then we have not performed our duty to the living nor the dead, nor shall our trust to those who are to follow us have been fulfilled, nor our obligations to those who have lived before us been discharged until treason and rebellion are driven from this hitherto prosperous and happy country. [Cheers.]

There is nothing on earth, in the works of nature or of art, which can compare with the sublimity of the struggle of this great people to maintain their Government; and all our sympathies and all our means, if necessary, should be given to the comfort and support of the brave men who stand in arms in defence of our free institutions. They are there subject to military authority, and we have encouraged them to go; they are restrained and controlled by the needful rigors of military discipline; they are exposed to the trials and vicissitudes of actual war; and every word, thought or act which would either take from them their efficiency, withhold from them proper supplies, distract or divide public opinion, or, worse than all, discourage the means by which the Government would replenish their diminished ranks, is treason and ingratitude to them, the best and bravest of our fellow citizens. [Great applause.]

I rejoice, my fellow-citizens, that the Convention which placed me in nomination has declared in favor of an amendment to the Constitution by which citizens of the State separated from it and in arms for their country, shall enjoy the right of suffrage; surely they have shown by their presence in the field, the highest and noblest exhibition of loyalty, and fidelity, and be permitted, wherever they are found, thus to exercise a right held so sacred by the American citizen underlying, as it does, all the operations of our Government.

Having accepted the nomination, I will make an open and vigorous contest for success, and will treat fairly the distinguished gentleman who has been placed in nomination as our opposing candidate by the political organization to which he is attached. I would not succeed by personal assaults upon his character, nor would I have my friends conduct the contest with defamation and detraction for their allies; neither that candidate nor myself can claim any peculiar fitness over very many of our fellow citizens; but are the representatives of opposite policies, measures and opinions. For myself, relying upon the right and truth, I expect to prevail in this election. For this end, I will use all honorable and fair means, and will give to the canvass my active, unfailing, and determined exertions. [Applause. A voice, "Go on old man; the soldiers are with you."

I would not conceal my gratification at the presence here, to-night, of a large number of the volunteer soldiers of Pennsylvania, and the pride I feel at the constant manifestations of their confidence and respect. [A voice —"We intend to be at the ballot box."

My relations with you and your brother soldiers for more than two eventful years have always been pleasant, and no man in Pennsylvania, whether in official position or private citizen, has more highly regarded and esteemed you for patience, constancy and courage. I would be insensible, indeed to all the virtuous impulses of the human heart, could I fail in a feeling of gratitude to you and your fellows for the services you have rendered to your country, or in according to you all the sympathy and support of my office in your sacred mission. [Great applause]

Col. James Worrell, President of the State Capital Loyal Union League, and a war Democrat, then addressed the assemblage. His speech was a magnificent effort of wit, sarcasm and truth. We print a meagre report as follows:

He said when made President of that Loyal Union League he accepted all its responsibilities, and amongst them, though a Democrat, he found himself addressing a gathering of Republicans. But he accepted the position with pleasure; he was Union and Union League, and if that made him a Republican or an Abolitionist he cared not. What sort of Democracy was conservative Democracy? Conservatism was the chosen appellation of the aristocratic tory party of Great Britain. In the early day, Democrats used to be called—Radicals, Jacobins, Levellers, Progressiveists—now, forsooth, the Democrats call themselves Conservatives, and when my Lord Lyons wants to discuss with the Conservatives of this country, and write home to his tory government, Lord Palmerston, Lord Russell, Lord *London Times*, &c., he meets in some New York Hotel the Democrats of that city, and reports their sentiments as the Conservatism of the United States.

Conservatism, fellow citizens, is not Democracy. It is the very opposite—call me leveller, call me Jacobin, call me radical, but please don't call me Conservative. There is nothing I am so opposed to as Conservatism.

Who are your Democratic leaders now?—Your Wm. B. Reades and your Charly Ingersolls. I mind when we Democrats used to call them British bank bought, Federal, anti-masonic Whigs, and opposed them tooth and nail as the conservatives of that day. Can these leopards change their spots? I opposed them then, and I oppose them now, and stand shoulder to shoulder with Democrats, dyed in the wool, all over the States, men whose distinction in the service of the Democratic party far exceeded my own humble efforts. I can't stand the Democracy—such as is found in the so called Democratic papers of New York; a Democracy that seeks to foment Northern revolution, as in the case of the New York riots, which, thank God, only ended in a vile murderous, thieving mob, and then fizzled out.

A Democracy that has no word of encouragement for the faithful public servants who are wearing themselves out in working to save the Union; no word of blame for the infernal scoundrels who are leading the Southern people to their own destruction; no word of honor and glory for the noble army of the Potomac which has done the country and the State such signal service. My Democracy is for the Union and for crushing the rebellion—that is the Democracy of the Union League—and I think I may safely promise the votes of that association for our worthy Chief Magistrate, Andrew G. Curtin.

At the conclusion of his remarks the band and hundreds of the crowd proceeded to the river bank, where a hundred guns were being fired. A large transparency was borne at the head of the procession inscribed as follows:

"For Governor, A. G. Curtin, The Soldiers' Friend."

"The Defenders of our country should Elect their Rulers."

"Curtin, Agnew and Victory. The Fates Decree it."

"A. G. Curtin, the Soldiers' Friend. The Country Honors the man."

We met a number of Democratic soldiers who were very enthusiastic for Gov. Curtin.

Signs from the South.

The full effect of the Union victories of July, upon the Southern people, is beginning to be felt now. There has been no reaction, no healthy rebound in the public feeling, after the heavy blows at Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Port Hudson. At no time since the rebellion began has there been such a state of depression and alarm among the rebels as there is now. The failure of Lee's campaign, and his hurried flight into Virginia; the series of defeats in Mississippi, with the culminating one of Vicksburg, followed by the conclusive one of Port Hudson; the loss in these various battles of fifty or sixty thousand prisoners, hundreds of pieces of artillery, and enormous supplies of small arms and ammunition: the destruction of numerous steamboats on the Yazoo and other rivers; the complete loss of the Mississippi and most of its tributaries; the probable fall of Charleston and Mobile—all these are calculated to create the despondency and alarm which are shown in every newspaper, every public document, every intercepted letter from the South.

It is acknowledged by the rebels that there is in Mississippi a very general feeling that it is useless to continue to resist the Union authority; that the soldiers are deserting by thousands, and that many influential men are organizing a movement for a return to the Union. Jeff. Davis must especially vexed at this state of affairs in his own State, and it was doubless chiefly on that account that he penned the almost frantic appeal to return to their duty. In that remarkable paper he condescends to be as vulgar and abusive of the Union Government and soldiers as Beauregard used to be in his famous proclamations. "The stern statesman," that is so much admired by a few of our copperhead citizens, fails to stir up the unhappy and despondent men whom he has been leading to their destruction by coarse falsehoods about the Union troops, as ravishers, pillagers and incendiaries while the very men that he addresses know that thousands of them, with their wives and children, have been fed, clothed and cared for by the Union armies, after having lost nearly everything through rebel depredations. In view of this, it almost looks as if Davis had become insane through despair, when he thus speaks of the Union soldiers:

"Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives and your children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism whenever they can reach your homes; and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions as the price of treachery."

There never were more infamous falsehoods told in the same number of words. There has been no "extermination" in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, or Virginia, which have been occupied, in whole or in part, by the Union armies. There has been no partitioning of homes among the Northern "wretches." There has been no attempt to excite servile insurrection, or light the fires of incendiarism, and as for the vile allegation about debauching "the inferior race," Davis knows it is a lie.

This address is more significant than anything that has come to us from the South. Davis is cunning, cautious, and not easily made to betray alarm and uneasiness. But here he shows himself in a dreadful fright, and he shows it, too, to the soldiers, who have been in the habit of looking to him for cheering and encouraging words, and who have certainly, in times past, proved that they admired and trusted him.

Now, when the whole Southern population, to the humblest of his "poor white trash," are panick stricken by reverses, is the time to push on more fiercely than ever. A few well directed blows at this time will shorten the war and diminish the amount of bloodshed. We look for such blows from Gilmore, Grant, Banks, Meade and Rosecrans. Each one of them will be a step towards peace and re-union. —[Evening Bulletin.

DICKINSON ON SEYMOUR.—In a recent speech, the Hon. D. S. Dickinson said:

"Governor Seymour has not unfrequently reminded the public that he has taken an oath of rare solemnity to "execute the laws." That oath he has *now fulfilled*, if not before. He has certainly "executed the laws" upon this occasion, for he has literally crucified them between thieves. Although this murderous and thieving outbreak will not prove available as Copperhead capital, the rebels, with savage ferocity, already gloat over what they term the "blood-soaked ashes" of our commercial metropolis, and France and England, anxious to aid the rebellion against our Government by all the means in their power, will probably "recognize" the New York mob as a "belligerent power." They can do so with as much propriety as they recognized the rebellion as such."

Morgan's Friends and How He Paid Them.

That Morgan's recent raid was undertaken at the instigation of northern copperheads there would seem to be no doubt whatever. The Indianapolis *Journal* says:

"Two things are to be noted. Morgan knew before he crossed the river who were his friends and who had arms. Upon entering Corydon he showed a list (and so at Salem) of every citizen who had a Henry rifle or other approved arm, and immediately sent patrols to bring them in. In Corydon the spy was a young man who visited there three weeks before and returned with Morgan. At Salem a deserter from the Sixty-sixth Indiana boldly joined Morgan and was armed by him, but was subsequently captured, and is now in the Salem jail.

"Good guides were always found, and strange as it was, money, in specific sums, was demanded from persons who *thought* only their best friends knew they had it. Yet with much local treason, the people, as a mass, were true, and Morgan himself, in some instances, swore roundly at some who boasted that they were opposed to the war, and repeatedly showed favors to others who bravely maintained their attachment to the Union. With here and there as an exception, there was no favor shown the copperheads, or those who skulked from the defence of their homes in avowed sympathy with the South. Where the K. G. C's were thickest there was full information in Morgan's possession of all he wished to know, but when he got what he wanted he treated his tools as badly as enemies, and bade them good-by by taking the horses with which they had followed to guide him. Already steps are on foot to detect these men, and some who have figured no little in public life, may find the veil too thin to cover the favor they showed the freebooter and his crew."

Cuteness of a Contraband Scout.

A private letter from West Point, Va., narrates an exciting adventure which recently befel a negro scout in the employ of our forces, and his shrewdness in escaping from the enemy. His name is Claiborne, and he is a full blooded African, with big lips, flat nose, etc. He has lived in the vicinity all his life, and is therefore familiar with the country, which renders him a very valuable scout. On Claiborne's last trip inside the enemy's lines, after scouting around as much as he wished, he picked up eight chickens, and started for camp. His road led pass the house of a secesh doctor named Roberts, who knows him, and who ordered him to stop, which, of course, Claiborne had no idea of doing, and kept on, when the doctor fired on him and gave chase, shouting at the top of his voice. The negro was making good time toward camp, when at once he was confronted by a whole regiment of rebel soldiers, who ordered him to halt. For a moment the scout was dumbfounded, and thought his hour had come, but the next he sung out—

"The Yankees are coming! the Yankees are coming"

"Where? where?" inquired the rebels.

"Just up in front of Dr. Robert's house, in a piece of woods," returned Sambo.

"Dr. R. sent me down to tell you to come up quick, or they'll kill the whole of us."

"Come in, come into camp," said the soldiers.

"No, no," says the cute African, "I have got to go down and tell the cavalry pickets, and can't wait a second." So off he sprang with a bound, running for dear life, the rebs discovering the ruse, chasing him for three miles, and he running six, when he got safely into camp, but minus his chickens, which he dropped at the first fire.

AN INCIDENT OF THE NEW YORK RIOT.—"*Mother! they may kill the body, but they cannot touch the soul!*" was the language used by poor Abraham Franklin, as he was borne from the presence of his mother by the barbarous mob on the morning of the 14th ult. This young man, aged twenty-three, had been an invalid for about two years, and was a confirmed consumptive. When the mob broke into the house they found him in bed.—"wretches." There has been no attempt to excite servile insurrection, or light the fires of incendiarism, and as for the vile allegation about debauching "the inferior race," Davis knows it is a lie. They bore him into the street, and there, although he had not raised a finger against them, indeed was not able to do so, they "beat him to death, hanged him to a lamp post, cut his pantaloons off at the knees, cut bits of flesh out of his legs, and afterwards set fire to him!" All this was done beneath the eyes of his widowed mother. Such an exhibition of bloodthirstiness is without a parallel in the history of crime. Patrick Butler and George Glass, both Irishmen, the latter fifty-three years of age, have been arrested for the murder of Mr. Franklin. —[Anglo African.

THE HOPELESSNESS OF THE REBEL CAUSE.—The Washington *Star* publishes the following extract from a letter writen by a rebel prisoner, now in the Old Capitol, to a friend in the South:

"It is a humiliating fact that out of the seven hundred Confederates captured with me only three hundred remain faithful to the Confederacy, the balance of them having taken the oath of allegiance to that detested Yankee government. Oh! how I have urged upon those dishonored wretches to pause ere they engulphed themselves in inevitable ruin, but they answered me, "The Confederacy cannot gain her independence; Vicksburg has fallen, and why should I longer waste my life in a useless undertaking?" 'Tis true the prospect at the present looks dark for the South. The darkest hour always precedes the dawn of light. God grant it may prove so with our beloved Confederacy! But if it does not—if it is possible for the South to fail, I will never desert her, no, I will return to Dixie and be with those that inflict the last terrible punishment upon her treacherous foes."

The War in the Southwest.

The Guerrilla Leaders retreating from near Memphis—Johnston at Enterprise Miss.—Condition of his Army—the Rebel Conscription—Despondence.

MEMPHIS, August 6.

The steamer Hope arried here today, bringing a number of prisoners from Port Hudson, Vicksburg and Jackson.

Everything was quiet on the river below.

Colonel Hatch reports that Forrest, Biffies and Wilson are retreating. Their force is entirely broken up, and the men deserting in every direction.

Hatch has divided his force and is scouring the country and picking up all the small squads of the rebel army he can find. A scout who left Meridian on Saturday, and Okalona on Sunday, reports that Johnston's army was at Enterprise, Miss., and Brandon under the direct command of General Hardee: Most of the force at the former place was ready to move at any moment. Cars were standing ready to transport them. Gen. Johnston went to Mobile on the 27th. The scout who brings this report believes that the rebels will remain where they are, unless Mobile is attacked, and says Johnston has but ten thousand men, his force having been greatly reduced since the fall of Vicksburg, and the balance terribly demoralized. They are poorly fed, and both the officers and men are greatly disheartened.

Rebels in official circles acknowledge that Morris Island will be taken by our army at Charleston.

A great many secret societies have been organized with the intention of bringing the State back into the Union, and both citizens and soldiers are being arrested for being connected with the plot.

The late conscription act of the rebel government, it was believed, would not avail much in the Southwest.

The Mobile *News*, of the 30th, has a leader censuring the despondents and croakers. It tells citizens to avoid them as they would a pestilence. It states that Grant's army has mostly gone to Virginia, where the great final struggle is to take place, and calls upon the citizens of Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia to join Bragg and Johnston, and all will be well. "We arrived at a point" it says, "when this Confederacy should throw everything into the scales and turn the tide of this fatal campaign. Lincoln can put no more men into the field, and if we only check the Yankee, now, he is used up, and the revolution is at an end. The article closes quite bitterly with the following: "We have to choose the whip of the slave, or the whip of the master. Which choose ye?"

Pierre Soule has lately arrived South, from Europe. He says he is not sanguine of mediation on the part of the Emperor of France.

The Siege of Charleston.

Arrival of Reinforcements—Rebels Erecting new Defences—The Indications of Success—Capture of Five Hundred rebel Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—The special correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, in a letter dated off Morris Island on the 3d inst., says all here are confident of success.

No one seems to entertain the slightest doubt on the subject, and with such a feeling prevalent failure is next to an impossibility. The enemy are at work erecting batteries on James Island, but we are putting up batteries to command them also. There has been but little cannonading to day, but some of the monitors will go in to night to harass the enemy. Yesterday there was considerable cannonading all day and during the night. The guns of the naval battery, which is the advance battery, will be erected to-night.

From the deck of the Patapsco I had a fine view of the advanced works of General Gilmore, which are bristling up almost to the base of Fort Wagner, and protected some thirty yards in front by a strong line of abattis. They extend in a direct line across the island for nearly a half mile, and *are as near to Fort Sumter* as it would be possible to erect them if Wagner was already in our possession. These facts may be regarded as significant of what is about to take place here in the course of the present week.

The grand ball will be opened in the course of the week and it will be the most furious fight of the war. Mooring buoys have been located from each of the Monitors and the Ironsides, within five hundred yards of Sumter, and that Sumter will fall is, I think, as certain as that the day of attack will arrive.

Yesterday five hundred prisoners were taken by the Lost Children, on an island near Folly Island. They showed but little fight, and after receiving two volleys laid down their arms.

BEEF CONSUMED BY THE ARMY.—The number of bullocks consumed by the Army of the Potomac, during the time that calpsed between their march from Catlett's Station towards Fredericksburg under Burnside, and their return from Catlett's Station under Hooker, was thirty-five thousand. Fresh Army beef is self-transported, and the saving in transportation effected by driving cattle for army supplies is found to be equal to one and a quarter pounds per man per day.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

HAINES BROS' CELEBRATED N. Y. PIANOS.

These Instruments are not surpassed by any make, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. A circular of the most reliable references can be seen at the Globe Office.

MARSH, Sole Agt., 1102, Chestnut St., Philadelphia,

Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums.

June 17th, 1863-3m

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon.

Sept. 9, 1857

FARM FOR SALE.

THE CELEBRATED FARM, KNOWN AS "ESQUIRE WRAY'S FARM,"

In Henderson township, about five miles from Huntingdon, and two and a half miles from Mill Creek, containing about 320 Acres, about 160 of which are cleared and under good cultivation, enclosed by good fences.—There is a good apple orchard and also a good peach orchard on the premises. There is abundance of good water near the barn and house, and streams running through the premises. The improvements are a good log house weather-boarded, and large frame barn. There is a good saw-mill seat and plenty of timber on the property.

Persons wishing to purchase a good farm should call and examine this property. Apply to the undersigned living on the premises. HIRAM GRADY.

May 13, 1863-3m*

COACH SHOP FOR RENT.

Stock Tools & Machinery for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUTORS of the last will of Owen Boat, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, offer at private sale, all the stock and fixtures belonging to the Carriage Manufactory of the deceased, consisting of a complete assortment of Iron, Blacksmith's tools, Paints, Varnishes, Trimmings and materials for wood work, and some unfinished work.

Time will be given on good security.

The shop is a large frame building, comprising a wood shop and sale room below, and a paint shop and trimming shop on the second story—four rooms in all,—and blacksmith shop adjoining.

The shops will be leased for such time as may be agreed on. The shop has had a large custom for several years past, and is considered one of the best locations in the State.

SAML. P. BROWN,
GRAFFUS MILLER,
Executors.

March 31, 1863.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Linings Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, May 20th, 1863.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President*.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary*.
Dec. 31, 1862-1y.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

Huntingdon, Oct. 23, 1862. S. S. SMITH.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

June 10, 1863-tf

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of *clothing not found in the stock on hand*, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1863.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

May 20, 1863.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAWING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

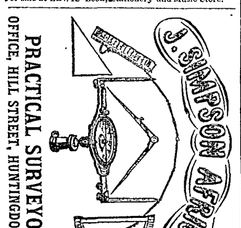
HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Apl. 8, 1863

PAPER ! PAPER!! PAPER !!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.



ENVELOPES
Wholesale and Retail.
50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,
AND FANCY ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS.	MORTGAGES.
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HORSES,	NATURALIZATION P'R'S,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on cheap terms.

UNION
ENVELOPES AND PAPER
FOR SALE AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY& MUSIC STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!
Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.
May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BIRD CAGES,
FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND
SMALL PORTRAITS
OF
ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!
BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWINS'.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by
Nov. 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at
GWIN'S.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL	EXPRESS	ACCOMMODATION	PHILADA. EXPRESS	HARRISBURG EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD HARRISBURG EXPRESS	PHILADA. EXPRESS	ACCOMMODATION	PACIFIC EXPRESS
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M
4 46	.....	.....	.....		N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	.....	12 28
4 54	.....	.....	5 05		Mt. Union,	10 45	.....	.....	12 29
5 04	.....	.....	.....		Mapleton,	.....	.....	.....	12 41
5 09	.....	.....	.....		Mill Creek,	.....	.....	.....	12 00
5 13	.....	.....	.....		Coal Siding,	.....	.....	.....	12 01
5 23	7 05	6 22	5 33		Huntingdon,	10 21	9 21	11 55	
5 29	.....	.....	.....		Petersburg,	10 06	.....	11 40	
5 48	.....	.....	.....		Barree,	.....	.....	11 25	
5 54	.....	.....	6 00		Spruce Creek,	9 54	8 54	11 26	
6 10	.....	.....	.....		Birmingham,	.....	.....	11 10	
6 19	.....	.....	6 21		Tyrone,	9 33	8 33	11 00	
6 30	.....	.....	.....		Tipton,	.....	.....	10 48	
6 33	.....	.....	.....		Fostoria,	.....	.....	10 42	
6 40	.....	.....	6 39		Bell's Mills,	9 14	8 14	10 28	
7 00	8 20	7 40	6 55		Altoona,	8 40	8 00	10 25	
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 15 A M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, April 27, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 35	LE 7 00	Huntingdon,	AR 11 30	AR 9 45
5 50	7 18	McConnellstown,	11 13	9 27
6 05	7 25	Pleasant Grove,	11 06	9 20
6 10	7 40	Marklesburg,	10 52	9 05
6 25	7 55	Coffee Run,	10 37	8 52
6 32	8 02	Rough & Ready,	10 20	8 45
6 44	8 16	Cove,	10 19	8 34
6 49	8 20	Fisher's Summit,	10 15	8 30
7 05	AR 8 35	Saxton,	10 00	8 15
7 10	LE 8 45			
7 27	9 05	Riddlesburg,	9 40	7 57
AR 7 34	AR 9 10	Hopewell,	LE 9 35	LE 7 50
LE 7 10	LE 8 45	Saxton,	AR 10 00	AR 8 15
7 28	9 03	Coalmont,	9 42	8 04
7 34	9 12	Cray ford,	9 43	7 57
AR 7 40	AR 9 32	Dudley,	LE 9 40	LE 7 50
		Broad Top City,		

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, HEADING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9,15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $5 55 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 10 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATARISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave PITTSBURGH at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5,00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 5 15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
April 20, 1863. *General Superintendent.*

BIRNBAUM'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
ON HILL STREET,
A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken
in the Best Style
☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c, TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are of for'g an reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!
James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*
This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.
Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.
A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book
For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

FOR PRESENTS
TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT
YOUR CHILDREN,
CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,
for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

PENS ! PENS ! !
GET THE BEST !
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST !
C. BARNARD'S
Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens
ARE FOR SALE
AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,
Agent for the county.
PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since
C. BARNARD'S PENS
have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: *First*—Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them.
C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office.
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York. E. G. OHDEN,

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used.
S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, SPETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be.
A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent.
FRED, PROUST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRIER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

GREGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDEN'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
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Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbos's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " "
Goodrich's " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Davies' Primary, Counting-House and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Bunnford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Bunnford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

MILITARY BOOKS.
REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

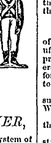
The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces, the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,
[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]
By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,
Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.



For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service; containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry
TACTICS,
Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.
Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Mill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MEN WANTED
FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
J. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Marshal.
Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

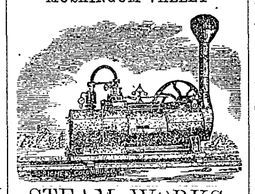
I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 7th, 1863—te.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY



STEAM WORKS,
CORNER OF
Market and Third Streets,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED to build Portable and Stationary Engines of the most improved styles and patterns, also Portable Saw Mills and Sorgho-Cane Mills from the oldest and newest and most improved patterns. We respectively request those in want of

Portable or Stationary Engines,

for any purpose whatever, or those who are in want of Circular Saw Mills, either double or single, with dogs and carriage to saw any length log, to give us a call, or address us by letter, which will receive prompt attention.

Please read the following statements in regard to the operations of our Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills:

HARRISTOWN, Crawford Co., Pa., May 16, 1863.

MESSRS. J. J. H. DUVALL,

Gentlemen:—✱ ✱ ✱ We received our Portable Engine and Saw Mill all in complete order, perfectly satisfied with the Saw Mill and Engine. Everything works to our entire satisfaction. We are more than pleased. We sawed 4,000 feet white-oak boards in five hours, and with good could have sawed more in the same time.

We most cheerfully recommend your Saw Mills and Engines to those wishing to purchase.

Respectfully,
C. REYNOLDS & E. AUDRESS.

For further reference, we would refer you to Samuel Millikin, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., who has one of our first class 20-horse power Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills in operation at Tipton Station, Blair county, Pa. He authorized us to say this Mill and Engine has given such entire satisfaction, that, since starting it, he has rent in his second order for a Mill and Engine of same size.

We would also refer you to M. M. Adams, Creeson, Pa., W. H. Zeigler and J. S. Reed, Huntingdon, Pa., Burley & Co., Tyrone, Pa., A. L. Holliday, Hollidaysburg, Pa., all of whom have purchased of us.

We ship our Saw Mills and Engines fully equipped and ready for work. We warrant our Machinery to do all that our circular claims for it, and to saw from 6,000 to 10,000 feet of inch lumber per day.

J. & J. H. DUVALL,
No. 55 Corner of Market and Third Streets, just opposite C. O. R. Road depot, Zanesville, Ohio.
June 3, 1863—3m.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING
MACHINE.
R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT
FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machine, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Parker and E. E. Beiteman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$47.
[Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,
GILT GOLD SHADES,
MUSLIN SHADES,
BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,
A FULL ASSORTMENT
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860 FISHER & SON.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House.
[April 15, 1863

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call.
[Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

J. E. GREENE,
DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 7, 1863.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Confections, Confectionaries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety.
Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bontini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Wismer's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 2, 1863. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables. containing rate of interest from one dollar to twenty thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1850. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of
D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!
Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest store in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of
FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kin! of Goods, goto
D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, APPRENTICE, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE BONDS, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PATENTS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

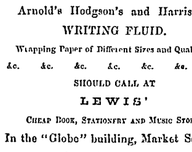
It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a large amount of property and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Every body's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store



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SMALL PROFITS!"
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FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
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ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
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ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,